

THE CLARION.

Frank Wilkerson's Slanderous Attack Upon the Jews of the South.

Summit Times and Intelligencer.]

The letter of Frank Wilkerson from Greenville, Miss., to the New York Sun, and about which so much ado has been made, is published in full on our first page this week.

The deed of trust, the blank of which the writer publishes as a basis for his strictures on the Jews, would not be an oppressive document when both parties desired to do right. It simply binds, strongly it is true, the planter to pay for what he buys, (the presumption is he would do that without a deed of trust—he ought to!) on the other hand it binds the merchant to furnish the planter a certain amount of supplies at the credit prices in the neighborhood. That prices cannot be established in one year, and that the planter knows, or ought to know, about what they are, and he contracts with his eyes open, may be admitted. If, after the deed of trust is given, the merchant—Jews or otherwise—charges more than the usual credit price, the planter may refuse to pay it, and the courts are open for his protection—and it cannot be said that our courts are too speedy to enforce the demands of creditors. The trust deeds, similar in form to the one in question, are not unfamiliar, but are in common use. It is therefore fair to presume that this form of deed did not startle the Sun correspondent, but that he simply seized upon it as a pretext for saying what he desired.

It seems to us the letter was inopportune and in bad taste, and far beneath the dignity of a great journal. The writer came South fully impregnated with the belief that the planters were oppressing the negro with high prices for supplies on purpose to keep him down, and, of course, intended to write that to his paper. Finding that he was mistaken in that, he concluded to demolish a few "hook-nosed, unwashed Jews" around Greenville.

It seems to us that the Jewish South has gone into convulsions over a small matter. The most sensible people that have yet spoken on this subject are the New Orleans merchants. Some one together in the capacity of an indignation meeting, and when the subject had been thoroughly discussed, those men of brain and position simply say in their dignified way, that this matter being merely an abusive letter in a Northern newspaper against the Jews of the South is not entitled to our consideration or notice.

We are somewhat surprised to see so much excitement among this large and respectable class of our community, and surprised to see so much excitement manifested by that able journal the Jewish South. It is not usual for Jews to give way to the excitement of the hour; they are generally an intellectual race, who take council of their judgment rather than of their passions, and this characteristic was manifested by the New Orleans merchants. They did not think the matter of sufficient importance to become very much agitated over, and dismissed the subject. But this large and respectable journal seems very earnest in the opinion that the press should speak out on the subject. We have no hesitation, in doing so and in expressing our views on the subject.

The Sun's correspondent certainly draws a graphic picture of the South after the war, when he says: "When the war ended the South was impoverished. The white men who owned the soil were discouraged. The only result of four years' fighting and hardship was the loss of their personal property. Their slaves, who really gave value to the land, were free and disinclined to work. The white men after carefully looking into their condition, gallantly faced the new order of things and resolved to plant. But they had nothing. Tools, food, animals, and all that was necessary to produce a cotton crop, was lacking."

He might have added: Their fences, houses, and provisions had been burned, and yet the men of the South did not quail before the future. The Sun letter goes on to say:

"What a field it was for the Jews! The glad tidings spread throughout the tribes of Israel that the cotton States of America lay prostrate. The news that the white population who owned the richest cotton lands in the world were financially ruined, was good news for the Jews; but when they learned that in that favored land were some 5,000,000 ignorant blacks who had the tastes of barbarian slaves and the reckless disregard of property characteristic of savages, the Jews, who thrive on the misfortunes of the poor and ignorant, flocked into the South."

If the Jews had been the only people that flocked hither, then the South could have borne all that ill, and walked upright. While it is true that many little Jew establishments were put up to trade with the negroes—and they were very far from all being kept by Jews—the Jew merchant risked his all with our people. He invested his money with the planter to aid him in making a crop, showing that he had confidence in his honesty and his industry. Then it was there came another set of men to prey upon negroes and whites alike. Not Jews; not men who had been "kicked and cuffed;" they, therefore, "should have sympathized with the negroes" hordes of boasted philanthropists who "had removed from his tender limbs the galling chains;" men in whom the negro would be expected to confide, and finding amicable relations and mutual confidence existing between the races, they set themselves about poisoning the minds of the negro against the white man and thereby organized the race by means of which to rob the whites. The glad tidings went out not to the tribes of Israel, but to the brittle-hearted Puritan that the cotton States lay prostrate, and the negro with his superstitions and base passions could be used to hold them down while their pockets were rifled.

Then commenced a system of plundering by an organized band of robbers among whom the country was farmed

out, before which the most villainous scheme of the damndest Jew that ever issued from the steershead, or Union camp, or hell, would fall into insignificance. Then the great and benign government of the United States came down to protect the people, and flched from this poor, down-trodden negro, over whom Northern journals gushed, twelve dollars per bale, before he could reap the fruits of his toil. The government determined that the Jew should not get all that the poor negro made.

The Sun's correspondent speaks of these people being "driven from the land. Yes, driven where? Look for them, please, and you will find them in fat government offices, paid by the money extorted from the poor negro, and white men as well. This shows that the government not only endorses their actions, but rewards them for their course.

How the Sun's correspondent grows indignant at the migration of the negro "running from his debts." Did you grow sentimental over the migration to Kansas and Indiana, where they were taken not by Jews, but by warm-hearted Christian gentlemen, and when they had voted and polluted the ballot-box with illegal votes and stifled the voice of Indiana, were left to starve and freeze? That there are bad Jews, no one will deny, and that there are bad Gentiles is as certain, and if the Sun's correspondent chose to associate with the hooked-nosed, unwashed and rotund Jews and watch them play cards, etc., with negroes, he should not attack the whole race.

Our experience with Jews is very different. Our Jews are sober industrious men, prompt to meet all their engagements, and when charity goes abroad to collect her funds for the poor and needy, the hand of the Jew is not closed. He is as liberal as any other class of men. In the fostering of public enterprise he is generally paramount.

The Sun's correspondent admits that he came South at this late day fully believing that the white people of the South were oppressing the negro. Yes, and let us say to you that in all ignorance and unfairness, you have been misleading your readers for fifteen years. There are other subjects that you are equally misinformed on. Will you do us the favor to correct the falsehoods and other matters, and let the Jews alone, we will get along with them and do well.

The Jews of this section were in this country before and during the war, and some since, and they are not the class of men described by the Sun's letter, but good citizens.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

Effects of the Law Just Passed by Congress.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—In reply to inquiries to-day the Commissioner of Internal Revenue said the effect of the law reducing the internal revenue taxation would be as follows: That the capital and deposits of banks and bankers and national banking associations is repealed from this date, except such taxes as are now due and payable; that the reduction of the tax upon checks, drafts, etc., and upon matches, perfumery, medicinal preparations, and other articles, imposed by schedule "A," and the following section (3347 of the Revised Statutes) takes effect July 1, 1883; that after May 2, 1883, the tax on manufactured tobacco, snuff, cigars, \$3 per 1000, and cigarettes 50 cents per 1000; that there will be a rebate on tobacco, snuff, cigars and cigarettes of the difference in the taxes recently imposed and taxes as now provided for where claims amount to \$10. The claims must be presented within sixty days from May 1st. The regulations upon the matter will be immediately issued, and blanks will be furnished upon which claims can be made. The law also provides for a large reduction in the special taxes upon dealers, commencing May 1, 1883. The commissioner also states that immediate arrangement would be made for changing the form of special tax stamps and stamps for the payment of taxes upon tobacco, snuff, cigars, etc., so as to supply collectors with these stamps in time to meet the requirements of the trade prior to May 1, 1883.

The Progress of Railroad Legislation.

Alabama having good railroad commissioners, has sensibly re-elected them, but we have not observed any project of legislation for the proper and reasonable increase of their too restricted authority. In Arkansas it seems as though the proposition for legislation will all be defeated. In Nebraska the anti-monopoly agitation has borne fruit in a manifest determination to create a commission. In Kansas also there is a determined resolution to legislate, and both houses are working on bills. In Ohio a bill is before the Legislature establishing a Board of Railroad and Telegraph Commissioners. It is modeled on the Illinois law, but we do not anticipate its passage. In Colorado the railroads have, after hard fighting, beaten all railroad legislation, and the result will be the formation of an anti-monopoly party headed by ex-Senator Chaffee, a friend of Gen. Grant, and the consequent division of the Republican party which now controls the State.—N. O. Picayune.

The South Carolina Election Cases.

Columbia, March.—Preliminary examination of Democratic citizens of Fairfield county, charged with sundry violations of the Federal laws at the last general election, was resumed before the United States commissioner this morning. Several witnesses for the government were examined, and the hearing was adjourned until Tuesday, the 20th instant. From the evidence thus far adduced it is not considered probable that the government will make a case against the accused.

Affection in any part of our carriage is lighting up a candle to scour objects, and never fails to make us take notice of, either as wanting sense or sincerity.—Locke.

WHAT IS THE USE.

BY KENNETH LAMAR.

What is the use of it all?—I said, As we sat in the argent after-glow— All are dying who are not dead, As unto the end it will be so.

Love: but the one you love will pass In blooming beauty, some dark, and day, To fatten the grave worms under the grass, Yet this is a jolly old world you say.

Build; and the temple you build will fall, Priests and pillars and altar stones, Over its stones will reptiles crawl, And the ivy wave in the winds that moan.

Work; and the gold that you work to win, That you fret and worry, and try to save Is spent in folly and shame and sin, When you are dust in a dreamless grave.

Capture the laurel leaves of fame Where they bourgeon out of the blood of men; Conquer a nimbus for your fame By the miracle power of the pen.

But the garlands of glory will fade away, And thy name be lost in dim, dumb years, Where are the heroes are Adam's day, Their flaming thoughts, their flashing spears?

They prate of a phantom-world afar, Beyond the mould and the marble urn, Beyond the fire of the farthest star, Where life is immortal and love eternal.

But I am no dupe of their priestly dreams, They know nothing that is to be, The light that out of their heaven streams Is the self same light that shines on me.

I hear the voices they hear, and I See dumb signs that they behold, But dumb as death is the stardust sky, Invisible are the gates of gold.

Thro' the sun and sweep of the countless years; Humbly at many a countless shrine Men and women have wept their tears, Or quailed to the less communion wine.

But never a gleam of glory fell, In splendor atwart the altar-stone, And never a sound but the passing bell, Smiling the air with its awful tone.

They have stormed the stars with their passions cry For hope, or mercy, or justice here, Plead that their dear ones should not die— Plead with many a sob and tear.

Folly! for never an answer came, And never an arrow was turned away: It sped to its beautiful mark the same, Whether they prayed or scorned to pray.

From cradle to coffin we struggle and seek, Till the fugitive years of our lives are past; But whether our lot be blessed or bleak, We are tossed like dogs to the worms at last.

What is the use of it all! I say! Why are we brought from the blank unknown, To weep and dance through a little day That drifts us under a burial-stone?

A Strange Story.

"Yes, sir, it was the strangest thing that ever happened to me. I didn't believe it could be, but it came right along and I ain't a bit sorry for it now. I'll tell you how it was, and then you'll see the strangeness of it."

"I was young and foolish, sir. Most girls are at my age. I was sixteen, and I'd read all about Cinderella, and I thought my prince'd come one of these bright days and say to me, 'Come, Julia, and we'll laugh and dance and be merry all our lives.'"

"I don't suppose there was any particular harm for a girl like me (who had to work so hard to please a cross misanthrope, who, the harder you tried to please, the less satisfied she was), to dream at her work, which was from the rising of the sun to near midnight, of princes and beaux and such like."

"Well, one day my heart gave a great thump, and I thought it'd rise right up in my throat and choke me. I'd been dreaming more than ever on that particular day about Prince Charming, as I was trudging through the street where I'd gone on a message, a nice young gentleman stepped quietly up to my side, and with a smile that was all sunshine on his handsome face—and it was handsome, sir—said:

"Pardon me, miss, but I'm a stranger in this town and I'm in search of the house of Mr. Rodgers, the lawyer. Can you direct me to his residence?"

"Why, yes, sir," I said. "I live with Mrs. Rodgers—she's my mistress."

"Now, sir, weren't it queer he should say on such short acquaintance that he was glad? I know I was more than glad. Oh, he was good looking. Was he the one I'd been dreaming and thinking of so long? But, perhaps, after all, he meant that he was glad he had found out where his cross aunt lived."

"I took him directly to the door of the house, and I warned him on the way not to say to his aunt that he had seen and talked with me."

"Why, he asked."

"Because," I said looking down and blushing, I know, like a cabbage rose, if you do, she'll be angry with me and scold me, and say that I was presuming, and all that."

"Poor Julia," he murmured, ever so softly.

"You see, sir, I told him my name. Well, sir, I ran down the basement steps and was in the kitchen as unconcerned-like as possible, where Mrs. Rodgers just then happened to be, when a tremendous ringing of the door bell began."

"Gracious!" exclaimed the mistress; who can it be? Julia run up and see who that is, and if it is anyone for me show them into the front parlor, and tell them I'll be up presently. And then come and tell me who it is, do you hear?"

"Yes, sir," I said; and with my face all a-fire, I bounded up the basement stairs and into the hall.

"I flew to the front door and opened it. Here was the handsome young man. I said to him:

"Walk into the parlor. Your aunt will be with you in a minute."

"He followed me to the room, and all at once, sir, he put an arm around me, and stooping until his bright, sunshiny face was a-level with mine, whispered as he looked right into my eyes:

"Remember, Julia, we are to be friends. And this shall be our pledge."

"And all at once, sir, he kissed me. If my face had been afore before, what was it now, and there was mistress to meet. But I was in good fortune that day. I broke away from the young man, George Bigart his name was, and ran back into the hall. Then I went to the basement stairs, which were dark-like, and there I met mistress coming up."

"You've been a long time a-letting them in," she said, sharply. "Who is it?"

"A young gentleman, ma'am, as says he wishes to see you particularly."

"A young gentleman," she repeated. "What does he look like? What's his name?"

"He said his name was George Bigart."

"Oh! George, is it? My Nephew."

"The old lady hurried along the hall to the front parlor, and when she got to the door she cried:

"What! is it you, George?"

"Yes, I've come down to see you."

"Then I heard her kiss him."

"And now that I've got you, I mean to keep you for a good while," she said. "I hurried down stairs all of a sudden and instead of going about my work, I went to dreaming about the sweet prince who had just arrived. For several days the gentleman kept his room, and whenever Mrs. Rodgers went out of the house—he'd be down in the kitchen, and he hung around me just as if he was my shadow. Oh, he courted me desperately. Well, sir, how could I refuse the attentions of so nice a young man? And he would kiss me at least a dozen times a day."

"Now wasn't it natural that a young girl such as I then was, always a-dreaming as truth the story of Cinderella, her heart not being made of stone, should learn to like so nice a young gentleman as George Bigart? I was in constant dread lest his aunt should notice his coming near me. Should she surprise him, wouldn't there be trouble, and I'd not only get a scolding, but be told to go home, and I knew my folks were not in a condition then to support me in idleness."

"One day George came to me as full of love as egg is of meat, and I told him what I had been thinking and what I feared. He laughed and said he'd be more careful for the future, and added that if by his indiscretion his aunt should discharge me, he'd make it up by giving me money with which to stay at home and go to school."

"I grew angry at that and told him he had insulted me; but he declared he had no thought of doing so, that he loved me dearly, and one day he would, if I consented, make me his wife."

"And now, Julia," he continued, after he had kissed me into good humor again, "now that we understand each other, I want you to do me a special favor. But you must solemnly promise that you will do precisely as I ask you, and that until I give you permission you will never divulge it to any one—not even to your mother, my aunt, or anyone, man or woman."

"If there is nothing wrong in it, George, I returned—I'd got to calling him, familiar-like, by his Christian name—I will do anything you ask me to do."

"Wrong?" he repeated. "Why should I ask you to do that that was wrong? Are we not all but as one to each other? If you love me, Julia, you must have entire confidence in me."

"What is it you ask of me, George?" I said.

"This," he replied, and he spoke scarcely above his breath, while the color in his face turned to ashen hue. "I have a great deal of money. It's in gold and bank notes, and a lot of diamond rings, and three or four gold watches, and I want you to hide them away. They're upstairs in my room, but I'm afraid some sharp-eyed fellow will come along and weed them out. Now, if I give them to you, and they're worth thousands of dollars, no one would ever suspect that you had them, and they'd save a great deal of anxiety, and perhaps a trouble beside, of a character I wouldn't like."

"Sir, I never had the least suspicion of any kind, and told my friend I would do anything to serve him. He again kissed me, laughed a little, and said he knew I would be true to him, even if he stood at the foot of the gallows."

"It was a strange expression, sir, but I didn't think so until a long time after."

"The next day he gave me a small tin box, telling me it was all there."

"Now, Julia, he whispered, as he handed it to me, 'you must never let a living being know that I gave you this box and that which is in it. It's sacred, mind you. Some day, when we're married, I will tell you all about it, but not now. Go, hide it all about it, but be careful and don't let it hint to me where you put it. From this moment until I ask for it, let it be forgotten.'"

"Well, sir, I hid it away, and for two weeks following I was very, very happy. My prince, whenever he could steal to my side unobserved, was sure to come. He was my very shadow, as he did what shadows never do—put an arm around my waist, drew me close to him, and kissed me until I thought my lips were all of a blister."

"What happened?" you ask.

"Well, sir, I will tell you. Happy dreams never last long. I was awakened very rudely from mine one morning. I was preparing the breakfast when the hall bell was rung as if the house was on fire. I ran to the street door, and on opening it three men pushed passed me into the passage. I was all of a tremble."

"What do you want?" I asked, hardly able to open my lips. "Mistress is in bed, and so is master."

"We want to see a young gentleman, who is here."

"I knocked at George's door, and told him who wanted to see him, he answered:

"All right, Julia. Tell them I'll be down in a minute, as soon as I can dress."

"Just as I reached the foot of the stairs, I heard a noise as if a pistol had been fired by my ear."

"What's that?" called the leader of the three men, springing past me, and

running three steps at a time up stairs.

"A great dread came upon me. It seemed suddenly to grow so dark that I could see no one. I must have fainted."

"Well, sir, when I came to myself, I found I was in the kitchen. My mother was clapping my hand and forehead."

"And what is it, mother?" I asked.

"It's awful, Julia. That young fellow, Mrs. Rodgers' nephew, went and shot himself in the heart. He's dead, and his body's been taken home to his friends. You've been a fainting these eight hours."

"Poor George," I said to myself, as I felt my heart stand still. Why did he do it? And I cried and sobbed hysterically."

"A month later, when I had left Mrs. Rodgers, who had broken up housekeeping, heartbroken, and gone into the country to live, I was told that George Bigart was the head of a gang of men, who robbed a great jewelry store."

"But the box with the diamonds, watches and money?" I asked.

"That was the strangest part of it all, sir. When I went to look for them where I had hidden them, I found some one had been before me."

Women Physicians.

A LONDON PRACTITIONER'S ADVICE TO YOUNG WOMEN STUDYING MEDICINE.

London Queen.]

The London School of Medicine for Women opened on Monday, October 2, with an introductory address by Dr. Dupre. In considering the objections to the medical education of women, Dr. Dupre stated that they turned mainly on two questions—the first being as to the reasonableness of the demand for medical women, the second regarding the intellectual ability of women to become well educated and competent medical practitioners. The advantage of a system which will enable women and young girls to consult with medical advisers of their own sex, appears to answer the first question; and, provided female practitioners would aim at advising the cases affecting women and children only, a great part of the opposition against the movement would disappear. As to the highest intellectual ability, Dr. Dupre maintained that women were unequal to the other sex, but that they possessed as great an amount of average intellectual power, which was the requisite in ordinary practice; and that the necessary coolness and firmness required in medicine would be acquired by familiarity with the ordinary routine. Dr. Dupre maintained that inferiority in the highest intellectual qualifications had no bearing whatever on medical practice, which was dependent on ordinary ability; and that women, being even quicker in perception than men, and being more conscientious in their work, would make in some respects superior practitioners; especially as the female branch of the medical profession would be recruited from those women who manifest a distinct calling for the work, and are willing to pass through the painful and weary training necessary to enter the profession. Dr. Dupre advised the new students to overcome the disadvantages which the female students labor under by increased diligence in study, both theoretical and practical, and to gain their knowledge in a thorough manner, avoiding all idea of cramming for examination.

Dr. Dupre maintained that women were unequal to the other sex, but that they possessed as great an amount of average intellectual power, which was the requisite in ordinary practice; and that the necessary coolness and firmness required in medicine would be acquired by familiarity with the ordinary routine. Dr. Dupre maintained that inferiority in the highest intellectual qualifications had no bearing whatever on medical practice, which was dependent on ordinary ability; and that women, being even quicker in perception than men, and being more conscientious in their work, would make in some respects superior practitioners; especially as the female branch of the medical profession would be recruited from those women who manifest a distinct calling for the work, and are willing to pass through the painful and weary training necessary to enter the profession. Dr. Dupre advised the new students to overcome the disadvantages which the female students labor under by increased diligence in study, both theoretical and practical, and to gain their knowledge in a thorough manner, avoiding all idea of cramming for examination.

Dr. Dupre maintained that women were unequal to the other sex, but that they possessed as great an amount of average intellectual power, which was the requisite in ordinary practice; and that the necessary coolness and firmness required in medicine would be acquired by familiarity with the ordinary routine. Dr. Dupre maintained that inferiority in the highest intellectual qualifications had no bearing whatever on medical practice, which was dependent on ordinary ability; and that women, being even quicker in perception than men, and being more conscientious in their work, would make in some respects superior practitioners; especially as the female branch of the medical profession would be recruited from those women who manifest a distinct calling for the work, and are willing to pass through the painful and weary training necessary to enter the profession. Dr. Dupre advised the new students to overcome the disadvantages which the female students labor under by increased diligence in study, both theoretical and practical, and to gain their knowledge in a thorough manner, avoiding all idea of cramming for examination.

Dr. Dupre maintained that women were unequal to the other sex, but that they possessed as great an amount of average intellectual power, which was the requisite in ordinary practice; and that the necessary coolness and firmness required in medicine would be acquired by familiarity with the ordinary routine. Dr. Dupre maintained that inferiority in the highest intellectual qualifications had no bearing whatever on medical practice, which was dependent on ordinary ability; and that women, being even quicker in perception than men, and being more conscientious in their work, would make in some respects superior practitioners; especially as the female branch of the medical profession would be recruited from those women who manifest a distinct calling for the work, and are willing to pass through the painful and weary training necessary to enter the profession. Dr. Dupre advised the new students to overcome the disadvantages which the female students labor under by increased diligence in study, both theoretical and practical, and to gain their knowledge in a thorough manner, avoiding all idea of cramming for examination.

Dr. Dupre maintained that women were unequal to the other sex, but that they possessed as great an amount of average intellectual power, which was the requisite in ordinary practice; and that the necessary coolness and firmness required in medicine would be acquired by familiarity with the ordinary routine. Dr. Dupre maintained that inferiority in the highest intellectual qualifications had no bearing whatever on medical practice, which was dependent on ordinary ability; and that women, being even quicker in perception than men, and being more conscientious in their work, would make in some respects superior practitioners; especially as the female branch of the medical profession would be recruited from those women who manifest a distinct calling for the work, and are willing to pass through the painful and weary training necessary to enter the profession. Dr. Dupre advised the new students to overcome the disadvantages which the female students labor under by increased diligence in study, both theoretical and practical, and to gain their knowledge in a thorough manner, avoiding all idea of cramming for examination.

Dr. Dupre maintained that women were unequal to the other sex, but that they possessed as great an amount of average intellectual power, which was the requisite in ordinary practice; and that the necessary coolness and firmness required in medicine would be acquired by familiarity with the ordinary routine. Dr. Dupre maintained that inferiority in the highest intellectual qualifications had no bearing whatever on medical practice, which was dependent on ordinary ability; and that women, being even quicker in perception than men, and being more conscientious in their work, would make in some respects superior practitioners; especially as the female branch of the medical profession would be recruited from those women who manifest a distinct calling for the work, and are willing to pass through the painful and weary training necessary to enter the profession. Dr. Dupre advised the new students to overcome the disadvantages which the female students labor under by increased diligence in study, both theoretical and practical, and to gain their knowledge in a thorough manner, avoiding all idea of cramming for examination.

Dr. Dupre maintained that women were unequal to the other sex, but that they possessed as great an amount of average intellectual power, which was the requisite in ordinary practice; and that the necessary coolness and firmness required in medicine would be acquired by familiarity with the ordinary routine. Dr. Dupre maintained that inferiority in the highest intellectual qualifications had no bearing whatever on medical practice, which was dependent on ordinary ability; and that women, being even quicker in perception than men, and being more conscientious in their work, would make in some respects superior practitioners; especially as the female branch of the medical profession would be recruited from those women who manifest a distinct calling for the work, and are willing to pass through the painful and weary training necessary to enter the profession. Dr. Dupre advised the new students to overcome the disadvantages which the female students labor under by increased diligence in study, both theoretical and practical, and to gain their knowledge in a thorough manner, avoiding all idea of cramming for examination.

Dr. Dupre maintained that women were unequal to the other sex, but that they possessed as great an amount of average intellectual power, which was the requisite in ordinary practice; and that the necessary coolness and firmness required in medicine would be acquired by familiarity with the ordinary routine. Dr. Dupre maintained that inferiority in the highest intellectual qualifications had no bearing whatever on medical practice, which was dependent on ordinary ability; and that women, being even quicker in perception than men, and being more conscientious in their work, would make in some respects superior practitioners; especially as the female branch of the medical profession would be recruited from those women who manifest a distinct calling for the work, and are willing to pass through the painful and weary training necessary to enter the profession. Dr. Dupre advised the new students to overcome the disadvantages which the female students labor under by increased diligence in study, both theoretical and practical, and to gain their knowledge in a thorough manner, avoiding all idea of cramming for examination.

Dr. Dupre maintained that women were unequal to the other sex, but that they possessed as great an amount of average intellectual power, which was the requisite in ordinary practice; and that the necessary coolness and firmness required in medicine would be acquired by familiarity with the ordinary routine. Dr. Dupre maintained that inferiority in the highest intellectual qualifications had no bearing whatever on medical practice, which was dependent on ordinary ability; and that women, being even quicker in perception than men, and being more conscientious in their work, would make in some respects superior practitioners; especially as the female branch of the medical profession would be recruited from those women who manifest a distinct calling for the work, and are willing to pass through the painful and weary training necessary to enter the profession. Dr. Dupre advised the new students to overcome the disadvantages which the female students labor under by increased diligence in study, both theoretical and practical, and to gain their knowledge in a thorough manner, avoiding all idea of cramming for examination.

Dr. Dupre maintained that women were unequal to the other sex, but that they possessed as great an amount of average intellectual power, which was the requisite in ordinary practice; and that the necessary coolness and firmness required in medicine would be acquired by familiarity with the ordinary routine. Dr. Dupre maintained that inferiority in the highest intellectual qualifications had no bearing whatever on medical practice, which was dependent on ordinary ability; and that women, being even quicker in perception than men, and being more conscientious in their work, would make in some respects superior practitioners; especially as the female branch of the medical profession would be recruited from those women who manifest a distinct calling for the work, and are willing to pass through the painful and weary training necessary to enter the profession. Dr. Dupre advised the new students to overcome the disadvantages which the female students labor under by increased diligence in study, both theoretical and practical, and to gain their knowledge in a thorough manner, avoiding all idea of cramming for examination.

Dr. Dupre maintained that women were unequal to the other sex, but that they possessed as great an amount of average intellectual power, which was the requisite in ordinary practice; and that the necessary coolness and firmness required in medicine would be acquired by familiarity with the ordinary routine. Dr. Dupre maintained that inferiority in the highest intellectual qualifications had no bearing whatever on medical practice, which was dependent on ordinary ability; and that women, being even quicker in perception than men, and being more conscientious in their work, would make in some respects superior practitioners; especially as the female branch of the medical profession would be recruited from those women who manifest a distinct calling for the work, and are willing to pass through the painful and weary training necessary to enter the profession. Dr. Dupre advised the new students to overcome the disadvantages which the female students labor under by increased diligence in study, both theoretical and practical, and to gain their knowledge in a thorough manner, avoiding all idea of cramming for examination.

Dr. Dupre maintained that women were unequal to the other sex, but that they possessed as great an amount of average intellectual power, which was the requisite in ordinary practice; and that the necessary coolness and firmness required in medicine would be acquired by familiarity with the ordinary routine. Dr. Dupre maintained that inferiority in the highest intellectual qualifications had no bearing whatever on medical practice, which was dependent on ordinary ability; and that women, being even quicker in perception than men, and being more conscientious in their work, would make in some respects superior practitioners; especially as the female branch of the medical profession would be recruited from those women who manifest a distinct calling for the work, and are willing to pass through the painful and weary training necessary to enter the profession. Dr. Dupre advised the new students to overcome the disadvantages which the female students labor under by increased diligence in study, both theoretical and practical, and to gain their knowledge in a thorough manner, avoiding all idea of cramming for examination.

Dr. Dupre maintained that women were unequal to the other sex, but that they possessed as great an amount of average intellectual power, which was the requisite in ordinary practice; and that the necessary coolness and firmness required in medicine would be acquired by familiarity with the ordinary routine. Dr. Dupre maintained that inferiority in the highest intellectual qualifications had no bearing whatever on medical practice, which was dependent on ordinary ability; and that women, being even quicker in perception than men, and being more conscientious in their